



CLEARFIELD, PA.

Thursday, June 1, 1854.

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS:

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. James Pollock, of Northumberland County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Hon. George D. A. of Allegheny County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
Hon. Daniel W. of Adams County.

EDITORIAL.

In making this our editorial bow, to the citizens of Clearfield, it becomes our duty to state, briefly, the position we occupy—the principles we advocate, and the course we intend to pursue.

We have come among you as a stranger, to take charge of a paper owned by us, but by a portion of yourselves, and while we do appreciate the honor, if we may be allowed the expression, we also deeply feel the responsibility attending a right and proper discharge of our duties. The position of an Editor is at all times an unenviable one—in our case it is peculiarly so. Unacquainted, in a great measure, with the business and resources of the county, we are necessarily dependent upon others for information, which, in many instances, may, perhaps, prove incorrect. And when to this we add the novelty of the position, our youth and comparative inexperience, it may not seem singular, if we should approach the task with some degree of timidity and fear. We shall, however, strive faithfully and fearlessly, to discharge our duties to our employers, to our party, and to the Public, that when our editorial career may be run, we can resign the chair, with the proud satisfaction of a clear conscience.

In Policies we fully adopt the creed, and advocate the principles of the Whig Party. To cultivate the arts of peace—to add to the prosperity, the virtue, the intelligence and the happiness of our people—to give an influence to the cause of freedom that will make it invulnerable to the attacks of our enemies, and to conduct it as to hand it down, not only unimpaired, but improved, to the latest ages of posterity—these are the Whig principles for which we battle. We love those Principles, and we love the Whig name, with all its noble and inspiring associations, to well to desert them. It is the name of the advocate of freedom and of man in all past ages—the name under which our patriot Sires fought for, and obtained our National Independence. And though we, like them, have met with disaster and defeat, still shall our glorious cause be pressed forward and onward, with the spirit of our Whig ancestors, to a final and decisive triumph.

In our editorial conduct, it shall always be our aim to be impartial, and to give equal prominence to all parties and all issues, and to all instances, as Sam. Slick says, "argue the case." While we can never shrink from a controversy, conducted in a proper spirit, and with a respectable opponent, we will still never seek one—much less notice those guilty of low blarneyism and vile abuse.

We shall labor to make our paper, what its name signifies, a true "Raftsmen's Journal"—one that shall be to him a source, not only of pleasure, but of information and instruction, where he can always look, not only for the state of the markets, and the price of lumber, but for news, morals and literature. A paper that shall be to him a companion, not alone on his tedious voyage through the crooks and bends of our fair Susquehanna, but in his family circle, his shop, his cabin, his store, and his counting room.

And now, in conclusion, expressing our pleasure at making the acquaintance of the citizens of Clearfield County, we beg your attention to our motto—the language of Col. Duverrier, who, summoned by the commander of the Austrian Hussars at the battle of Angerville, said:—"Come and take me."

Our Paper, it is to be seen, is owned by a Joint Stock Company, it is not established for the purpose of making money, and if it could possibly have been made larger, at \$1.00 a year, it would have been done. But it is utterly out of the question to print a larger paper at that price, in the Country, where the list of subscribers is necessarily restricted to a few hundred. A city paper, where patrons are numbered by thousands, and where three or four papers can be printed with one setting of type, can be furnished at a low rate, but it is very evident this cannot be done in Clearfield.

The paper upon which the Journal is printed is manufactured from straw by a recently invented process, and although regarded as the best quality, does not present as neat an appearance as we could desire. We will endeavor hereafter to obtain rag paper.

We have procured a large press and intend if our enterprise prove successful, to enlarge our paper at no distant period.

We send this copy of our paper to a number of persons who are not subscribers. If they do not wish to subscribe they will please return the paper, with their name written on it, to this Office. All subscriptions paid during the first two months, will be considered as in advance. After that time the rates will be charged as set forth in the Terms on first page.

We understand that a number of persons have the names of subscribers to our paper, still in their possession. We hope all those to whom we have sent a Prospectus to which names have been subscribed, will return it immediately. We would also take this opportunity of returning our thanks to the numerous friends who exerted themselves to obtain subscriptions to our paper.

There is some misreport very coolly appropriated to his own use two bags of oats from a wagon standing in front of Mr. Hemphill's last night. Such conduct is a disgrace to our town, and it is to be hoped the villain will be discovered, and made to suffer the consequences. Surely strangers shall not have to say that they could not let their property stand in our streets without having it perjured.

The Nebraska Bill.

By the provisions of the Kansas Nebraska Bill that has just passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 113 to 100, and which has created so great an excitement throughout the country, the Missouri Compromise passed in 1820, has been declared "inoperative and void." That Compromise prohibited slavery in all territory north of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. which line now forms the Southern boundary of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It will at once be perceived that the object of declaring the line "inoperative and void" was to introduce slavery into these future States, though singular to say, Douglas and his adherents backed up too by the Pierce Administration, declare that slavery can never exist there, owing to climate and other circumstances. And when asked why it never could exist there, they wished to place a measure that, under such circumstances, could cause them no inconvenience, they answered to cure the wounded honor of the South.

Thus the whole country had to be again thrown into a state of excitement—the vexed question, which was thought to have been settled by the Compromise Measures of 1820 had to be again agitated—the dying embers of Northern and Southern fanaticism again to be fanned into a flame—and all for what? As a balm to the imaginary wound on the honor of the South!

Strange—passing strange, that it was left for the microscopic eyes of Mr. Douglas to discover this awful blemish on the fair escutcheon of Southern honor! For thirty years a Calhoun and a Clay could gaze upon that dark spot upon the honor of their Southern homes, and never once seek to remove it. But now, that both have passed away, the mighty "giant" of the West arises the champion and defender of their wounded honor! And to accomplish his design, the Missouri Compromise, the work of our fathers, who pledged their honor in its support—made sacred too, as it is, by the name and the fame of HENRY CLAY, had to be trampled in the dust!

Nor was anything of the kind sought by the South. Mr. Douglas was a volunteer, acting upon his own responsibility, and to secure his own personal ends. The Administration, to recover its lost strength, seized hold of the hobby, with the design of nationalizing itself and fell back upon "the little giant," who thus became at once the great exponent and embodiment of the principles of Democracy, and the parliamentary leader of the Pierce faction in the Senate.

And what, we may inquire is proposed to be accomplished by this unasked legislation? Why to settle a principle, they say—the right of the people in the territories to establish or prohibit slavery themselves. They allege, that under the Constitution Congress has no power to legislate upon the question of slavery for the territories—that the clause empowering them to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States," does not apply to this question. Now it would seem very singular, indeed, that the States could not do what they pleased with their own property; certainly a very novel notion that Congress has power to mark lines, sell or give away any portion of it—exercise unlimited sovereignty over it in every other respect, and yet have no power to say whether slavery shall exist there or not!

But the best evidence of the meaning of a law, is the intention of the persons who framed it, to be gathered from surrounding circumstances, as well as from the law itself. Let us apply this rule to the Constitution, and what is the result? The ordinance of 1787, of which the Missouri Compromise is simply an extension was framed for the purpose of settling the question of slavery in the territories. It was framed by the National Convention assembled for the purpose in Philadelphia, which bodies were in almost hourly communication with each other, and leading members of each, attending to both by turns. Now, is it to be presumed for a moment that these men would one day prohibit Congress from legislating on slavery in convention, and the next enter the legislative halls and enact a law establishing slavery in one portion of the territories, and prohibiting it in another?

There can, then, be no question as to the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise; and so far from being the establishment of a principle, the passage of the Nebraska Bill has been an utter uprooting of all the compromises of the Constitution—yes, we might almost say, of that very instrument itself.

What, then, it may be asked is the position of the two great political parties of the country on the question? It is the belief of the Whigs, and recently a defeated Presidential candidate, and now the leader of the Administration faction in the Senate. It is supported by every Democratic organ. It was slinked by the recent State Convention of the "charismatic Democracy," but point. If you can to a leading paper in the Commonwealth that denounces it. It is then a Democratic measure, fathered by a Democratic President, and advocated by every Democratic organ in the country.

On the other hand the Whigs regard it as a deliberate breach of plighted faith and public compact—a high handed attempt to force slavery into a vast territory now free from it by law—as a reckless renewal of a quieted agitation, that meets the stern, indignant and unanimous condemnation of the Whig Party of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Election in Philadelphia.

Below will be found the official returns of the recent election in Philadelphia, by which it will be seen that the Whig and American Candidates have been elected by an overwhelming majority. The entire vote polled for Mayor was 50,414.

This glorious result is ominous of the defeat which awaits Gov. Bigler in October next. Philadelphia gave Bigler a large majority, and they have now thrown a large majority the other way—a result chiefly owing to the anti-Nebraska feeling, awakened by the treachery of those calling themselves Representatives of the American people.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

For Robert T. Conrad, Whig, etc., 29,421
For Richard Vaux, Democrat, 20,913

Conrad's majority, 8,508

VOTE FOR COMMISSIONER.

For James H. H. Whig, etc., 30,375
For Wm. L. Hirst, Dem., 18,833
For Wm. D. Baker, American, 101

Hazlehurst's majority over Hirst, 11,542

VOTE FOR CONTROLLER.

For John N. Henderson, Whig, etc., 33,224
For William Badger, Dem., 29,375

Henderson's majority, 3,849

VOTE FOR COMMISSIONER.

For Adam M. Whig and American, 24,711
For George C. Leidy, Democrat, 20,000
For Franklin C. Whig, 5,789

Much a majority over Leidy, 4,621

The Texas.

A large number of Cholera cases have occurred lately on the Mississippi. There were seven or five cases between Burlington and Galena. A number of English are on their way to join the Mormons at Salt Lake. Nearly two hundred recently passed St. Louis.

The news from the East of War are quite exciting. Twelve Russian vessels were destroyed, and thirteen laden with provisions and ammunition, were captured. The allies lost but six men. The combined fleets are expected to have left for Sebastopol. France has called into active service, 100,000 men, eighty thousand more. Independent of the immense naval force England has at her disposal, there is a fleet in service at Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham and Sheerness, of 131 effective ships of the royal navy, carrying not less than 8,807 guns, and there are 20 other vessels, building which are intended to carry 2,300 guns.

If we can believe what correspondents for French papers write, Russia is exhibiting a degree of fervor and energy in Poland, almost unexampled even in its unhappy annals. The conservative falls on all sides between the ages of sixteen and forty-five. If the conservative does or conceals himself, his children or other members of the family, without regard to age or sex, are seized and carried off to the country of the Cossacks, or to military colonies in Siberia.

In spite of the cheerful news from Mexico, of the renewed triumphs of Santa Anna, there are strong reasons to suppose that the condition of that gentleman is not a pleasant one, and that the siege of Acapulco is not a mere plaything for the 5,000 men under his command. A people may not be fit to live under a republican government, and yet have strength enough to put down a usurper. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says, "the advice from Mexico received by our Government are rather of an alarming nature, and I may yet appear that Mr. Calles, in treating with Santa Anna, has made his reckoning with his host."

Robert T. Conrad, the Whig and National Candidate for Mayor in Philadelphia, was elected by a 42 majority, Hazlehurst, for City Solicitor was elected by over 11,000. The Whig ticket through out, has been successful.

Mr. Conrad, the Whig Candidate for Mayor in Washington City, is also elected by a large majority. The latter says—

The election derived peculiar interest from the fact that the Executive has openly exercised its influence for Murray, the present incumbent, which it is reported, went so far as to threaten clerks with removal if they did not vote for Murray, and from the threats of prominent Administration senators and members of Congress, that the appropriations for the city would be denied, if Mr. Murray was not elected.

Since the election in Washington all the prominent Democrats, particularly the most conspicuous traitors and swindlers on the Nebraska question, have left the city. It is rumored that Pierce is preparing to explode the Cuban mine, in order to swallow up one excitement in another. Pettit and Douglas have gone home to try to make up matters with their betrayed and injured constituents. The correspondence of the North American says that the Philadelphia and Washington elections have produced a profound impression. They are pregnant with comments upon the Missouri Compromise upon which the recent of the Missouri Compromise was effected. Where is the real for popular sovereignty now? Why do the sovereigns think of the fruit if attempted to be practiced upon them? It is stated that the President has failed in his endeavor to sustain himself, or to redeem their promises towards him.

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and if elected will make one of the most efficient and able members of the board has ever had."

Judge Surgen, our nominee for the Supreme Bench, is a profound lawyer, of widespread reputation, enlarged experience, and whose ability no one can have the hardihood to call in question.

Such is the ticket—such the men we have presented for our suffrages in the coming contest. Presented too upon a Platform of Principles that must at once meet the cordial approbation of every true lover of his country. The Sovereignty of the Constitution—the greatest good to the largest number—the preservation of the National Union—universal Education—Religious Liberty—Protective Tariff—just and equitable Homestead Law—the State of the Public Works—and opposition to the extension of Slavery over territory now free—such was a platform of principles, upon which we can march on to certain victory against any opposition—yes, even against the humbug cry of "Democracy," and the spoils of office.

The Sale of the Public Works.

It is rather amusing to read some of the elaborate arguments of the Democratic press, in favor of the sale of the public works, since Gov. Bigler has signed the Bill, to which he was driven by the large vote it received in both branches of the Legislature, and the unmistakable sentiment of the people. A few months ago, every Whig "organ" in the State, with but one or two exceptions, violently opposed the measure; not because, as they alleged, it would create a "gigantic monopoly," but because it was and is essentially a Whig measure—a part of the Whig creed, and urged upon the Legislature by Whig influence. But having discovered that it was also the measure of the people, and that every attempt to pervert it and get round it had failed, they now turn the tables and having received additional light on the subject, enter into lengthy and most convincing arguments, in favor of the bill, which during its whole passage, they vehemently opposed.

The "gigantic monopoly," that was to crush down the interests of the old Keystone, was to furnish or rather the matter is got over by saying that "companies have to power over the mass of the people." And yet singular to say, that was the great and general objection made to all the bank bills to which the Executive sanction was refused, during the last session. Truly, may we not say, "consistency, thou art a Jew!"

"Taking the annual message for their guide, these organs did everything in their power, against the bill, but alas! for their consistency, Gov. Bigler, like other men, proved fallible, and signed the bill, which during his whole public life, he strenuously opposed! And now, discovering that they were "selling on the wrong track," they suddenly veer round, and admitting the great benefits to be derived from the measure, attempt to show that "the expectation that Gov. Bigler would interfere was not a reason for the sale."

Gov. Bigler, although compelled to sign it, has always been opposed to the bill. He opposed it when a member of the Senate, notwithstanding the measure was carried by more than twenty-fourths of a majority of the people of the Commonwealth. His sentiments remained the same until the last annual message, for it reiterates them, and we must honestly believe he is opposed to it, yet, though he gave the Executive approval, still knowing that, in view of the approaching election, he did not veto it. Such, however, is the usual consistency of the Democracy—to cry down a measure because it would create a "gigantic monopoly," and then, discovering that course not to "pay," as well as they expected back right out of their position, and support the measure—monopoly and all.

Immediately before their adjournment the members of the Legislature were thrown into a delightful state of confusion by the announcement of the sudden departure of one Ezekiel Sibley, who "sloped" with some ten thousand dollars in his pocket—that man to have been the heart of a number of the members, for certain Radical legislation. Ezekiel was a shrewd member, a professional broker, and had, singularly enough, succeeded in ingratiating himself into the good opinion of a certain company or companies, who employed him and furnished the necessary funds, to obtain the whiff for bill. The act is duly passed, and about the time the interested members were looking for their "profits," he took the Sunday Evening train, and "sloped!" The disappointed gentlemen (who had laid themselves open to bribery and sold their votes) not in their full possession at Ezekiel's absence, decency or decency enough to connect the matter from the public. It became the general topic of conversation in all circles of the capital, and was with the names of a number of prominent members of the Legislature. This simple outline of a piece of political rascality, the details of which are absolutely too disgusting for publication. We hope the matter will be fully investigated, and the parties made known that the innocent may not suffer and that the city may be relieved, at the hands of the people for proper and just reward.

These "brokers" are a curse to our Legislature, and should be driven from the hall of the Capital. At the beginning of every session a gathering around the tables and lobbies—a sort of political symposium seeking their unscrupulousities. They are the tools of members who do not care for themselves, who seek to fill their pockets with the dishonest gains of corrupt legislation, from honest and unsuspecting parties.

The evil in order to be cured, it is wholly and totally eradicated, by removing our Legislative Halls every one who will allow himself to be bought and sold, like a sheep on the market, at the hands of the people for proper and just reward.

Monk's New Map.

We were shown recently a beautiful Map of North America, embracing more territory, and on a larger scale than any other map published in this country. It is a true Anna Map, and we advise all our readers, to secure, by while the agent is among us. He is now visiting the different parts of our country.

Nebraska.

Both branches of the Connecticut Legislature have passed resolutions condoning the Nebraska bill. The House led them by 118 yeas to 57 nays. The Senate followed them in the following language:

Resolved, That we declare fixed purpose never to consent to the late actual admission of slavery into the territory from which it was excluded by the act 1820, or to the admission of slave-holding States from any portion of the same.

Resolved, That this General Assembly hereby declares itself ready to co-operate with other States, in any legal and constitutional measures which the existing crisis, and consequences shall demand for the preservation of our rights, and in defence of the Union.

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Pencil Notes.

The late Legislature passed the enactment, that the Philadelphia dinner—food for reflection.

Mennonites as many marriage knots as Catholics.

Local regulations are like climbing a tree—they want to be carried up.

"I am a straightforward man," as the topic said when he slipped into the gutter.

An individual person is like an unsorted lot, which everybody can pick.

Religion and medicine are not responsible for the faults and mistakes of their doctors.

They are now selling "Know Nothing" Tea in London.

The population of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1850, was 17,000. It is now 50,000.

In American company is about establishing a line of steamers between Montreal and Quebec.

Since the first of January over 1,000,000 barrels of coal have been sent to market from Pittsburgh.

The Police and clerics used in our country cost annually about ten millions of dollars.

There are half a million more females than males in Great Britain.

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